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# DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

# EASTERN EUROPE

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LEADERS GREET ROMANIAN COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD2310422 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, August 23 (ATA)--Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, and Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PSR of Albania, sent the following message to Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Manea Manescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

On the occasion of the national day of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the 34th anniversary of the liberation, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the PSR of Albania, as well as in our own names, we extend to the Romanian people our greetings and the best wishes for the development and prosperity of your homeland.

On this occasion we formulate our wishes that the friendship between our two peoples develop constantly.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PORTUGAL--The delegation of the Union of Working Youth of Albania, led by Valdete Sala, secretary of the union's Central Committee, returned home today from Portugal, where it had attended the second international popular youth meeting. The delegation was welcomed at Rinas Airport by Ilia Kongo, secretary of the union's Central Committee. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 22 Aug 78 AU]

TANZANIAN DELEGATION DEPARTS--The agricultural delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania led by Kinkonge Ngombale Wiru, regional chairman of Mbeyas district, has departed. The delegation was seen off at Rinas Airport by First Deputy Minister of Agricultura Muho Asllani, Omer Haxhia, deputy chairman of the Tirana District People's Council Executive Committee, and others. During their stay in Albania the foreign guests visited various agricultural institutions and farms, industrial institutions and enterprises, and cultural and social centers in Tirana, Fier, Vlore and other districts. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 22 Aug 78 AU]

EXHIBIT AT MALMO FAIR--Albania is represented at the Malmo International Fair with a pavilion of the Albanian Chamber of Commerce. The Albanian pavilion mirrors the great achievements of the Albanian people in all directions under the leadership of the AWP led by Comrade Enver Hoxha. The exhibits cover a range of commodities from all sectors. The pavilion was visited by King Carl Gustav of Sweden and various high officials, as well as by thousands of citizens of Malmo and local and foreign businessmen and correspondents. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 22 Aug 78 AU]

NEW VOLUME OF HOXHA'S WORKS--The 27th volume of Enver Hoxha's works has been published. This volume contains materials covering the period June-October 1964, most of which is published for the first time. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 23 Aug 78 AU]

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE--Following his transfer, Giovanni Saragat, Italian ambassador to Albania, left our country on 19 August. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 19 Aug 78 AU]

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES USSR'S KATUSHEV 24 AUG

AU2419300Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 24 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, received Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is vacationing in our country, at the Evksinograd residence today.

The meeting was attended by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, and by Vladimir Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria.

INITIATIVE SUBMITTED TO UN DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE

AU2419385Y Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 24 Aug 78 AU

[Text] United Nations, August 24 (BTA correspondent)--Last night at the special committee of the 24 on decolonization which is discussing measures and the struggle for the definitive doing away with the last remains of colonialism in the world, Bulgaria, as one of its members, introduced a new important and timely initiative. Expressing her attitude to the range of questions under discussion, Ms Juliy Mincheva, a member of the Bulgarian delegation, submitted for approval a draft resolution on the question of the implementation of the historic "declaration for granting independence to the colonial countries and peoples" by the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations. The resolution was introduced at the instance and on behalf of Bulgaria in co-authorship with seven other countries: Cuba, Mali, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Czechoslovakia, Syria and Yugoslavia.

Introducing the resolution, Ms Mincheva noted with satisfaction that practically all the agencies and organizations within the system of the United Nations have been conscientiously fulfilling their obligations and have been playing an important role in the efforts for doing away with the last remnants of colonialism. "But at the same time", she noted, "it is difficult to justify the attitude of certain agencies which possess considerable possibilities but nevertheless overlook the process of decolonization".

In a report of the subcommittee on petitions, information and rendering assistance it is clearly indicated that some of the agencies in the system of the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund in particular have not taken any measures to implement the declaration on decolonization. Besides this, they continue to grant credits and loans to the minority racist regime in South Africa which is using them for the purchase of modern armaments for fighting the neighbouring independence countries in Africa. The same holds true to a large extent also for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The fund and the bank, although connected with the United Nations, are practically under the full control of the big Western states which determine their activity in violation of the declaration for granting independence to the colonial countries and peoples.

The draft resolution introduced for discussion calls for decisive measures to be taken for ensuring the strict implementation of the declaration by all specialized UN agencies and organizations.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN-YUGOSLAV MEETING--The traditional Bulgarian-Yugoslav open-air meeting was held at the town of Bregovo [Vidin Okrug] today. When the border along the Timok River was opened for mass visits for 14 hours, close friends and acquaintances, young boys and girls, workers and employees of Vidin, Kulata, Belogradchik, Zaecar, Negotin and other towns and villages of neighboring Yugoslavia met there. Artistic ensembles performed a rich concert program. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 20 Aug 78 AU]

MORE ON PRESIDENT HUSAK'S OFFICIAL ACTIVITIES

Receives Soviet Ambassador

LD241958Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today received Vladimir Matskevich, USSR ambassador to the CSSR, in Prague. In the course of a cordial and friendly conversation they examined some questions of mutual cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries.

Awards Agricultural Workers

LD242012Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of Czechoslovakia, has awarded, on a proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, the following high state distinctions on the occasion of the national harvest festival of the Slovak Socialist Republic in Nitra:

The Order of Labor to the Novaky unified agricultural cooperative in the Prievidza District for results achieved in the development of grain cultivation; the Order of Labor to (Stefan Mrazik), chairman of the unified agricultural cooperative at [name indistinct] in the Galanta District; and to (Jan Varga), director of (Balaliky) state farm, in the outskirts of Kosice District, for many years of successful political and organizational work in the construction of socialist agriculture.

Gustav Husak also awarded to agricultural enterprises, teams, and individuals nine distinctions for merit in construction, as well as 11 distinctions for outstanding work in recognition of results in developments in grain cultivation, and for important contributions to results achieved in the growing of grain.

MORE ON STROUGAL'S RECEPTION OF IRAQI MINISTER

AU241316Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Aug 78 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "Iraqi Guest With L. Strougal; For the Further Increase of Economic Cooperation"]

[Text] Prague, CTK--In the Hrzan Palace in Prague on Tuesday CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal received Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, minister of oil of the Republic of Iraq, who is visiting Czechoslovakia.

The two representatives expressed their satisfaction with the development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Iraq, relations with longstanding traditions. Simultaneously, they stressed in harmony that it is both possible and advantageous for the two countries to further enhance the level of economic cooperation in particular. Favorable conditions are being created for the greater participation of the CSSR, particularly as regards engineering, in Iraq's further industrialization, as well as in improvement of its expert cadres' qualifications. During the talks, they also exchanged opinions and stands on the most important foreign political questions. The reception was also attended by Andrej Barcak, minister of foreign trade, and Anwar 'Abd al-Qadir, Iraqi ambassador to the CSSR.

RADIO SCORES CARTER'S DECISION ON USSR COMPUTER SALE

LD242022Y Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

["Topics of the Day" commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Carter is not lucky with his decision-making. His (?faultless) moves often remind us of a spash of water, whose drops hit the President as a cold shower. This was the case with the recent ban on the sale of an American computer to the Soviet Union and this is the case with Washington's pressure on Paris, Bonn, London and Tokyo to follow the United States in this discriminatory measure. The American President evidently wanted to improve his declining popularity in the United States. The result was, however, that his popularity also dropped abroad. Paris, Bonn, London and even Tokyo have rejected the Carter diktat.

In Bonn, his appeal not to sell computers to the Soviet Union was received coolly. The decision whether the West German firm Siemens will sell a computer to the Soviet Union or not will be made exclusively on the basis of valid West German laws, says a statement from the respective quarters. The French Government pointed out diplomatically but unequivocally that if the Soviet Union orders a computer in France there are no obstacles for it to be delivered to Moscow. The Paris newspapers LE FIGARO and LES ECHOS put it more bluntly, saying it is Carter's business if he desires to demonstrate his strength and hard line to his electorate by such ridiculous actions as the refusal to sell a computer to the Soviet Union. If he believes, however, that France on this account will abandon Soviet markets he is gravely mistaken. London responded in a similar way. Carter's appeal was also received coolly in Tokyo.

The affront to Carter given by his allies is another palpable defeat of Washington's present policy, which reminds us of a hangover from the Dulles era's cold war. It also shows that not even Washington's Atlantic partners are prepared to accept all of his hazardous moves. They realize that this would only damage their own interests and last but not least that they would become coresponsible for moves aimed at worsening the overall climate in international relations. Reasonable people can hardly be interested in this. It is a pity, however, that the White House chief has not yet realized this.

U.S. SINCERITY ON SALT, DISARMAMENT QUESTIONED

LD242042Y Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Text] All people who feel concerned for the destiny of this planet desire that concrete measures be taken at last to halt the arms race and bring about disarmament. The need to start to deal with the question of disarmament is the number one task facing the present world. However, certain circles in the West have no desire at all to convert guns into plows. Especially in the United States there appear ever more frequently voices indicating that U.S. militarists, the military-industrial complex, are engaged in a powerful drive against the policy of military relaxation particularly between the United States and the USSR.

This week the U.S. defense secretary, Harold Brown, was addressing the congress in New Orleans of the reactionary organization known as the American Legion. His speech can only be described as another attempt by the highest U.S. quarters against the real prospect of signing the second Soviet-U.S. agreement on the limitation of strategic weapons. Why is this so? Harold Brown has in fact revised the agreed-on principle of equality and equal security of the USSR and the United States.

He demanded unrealistically that the prepared Salt II agreement gives the United States military superiority over the USSR. It is clear, and Secretary of State Vance's visit to Moscow in March last year reaffirmed it, that under such conditions the USSR cannot sign the agreement. And that is evidently what the U.S. militarists desire.

As Harold Brown said in New Orleans, the United States is building the strongest navy in the world, and intends to further strengthen its military contingent in NATO. The Pentagon chief also said that the United States had worked out a comprehensive program for modernizing its strategic missile forces, that the fleet of American submarines and the strategic airforces are being formed, that the building of nuclear Trident submarines and cruise missiles continues rapidly, and so on and so forth. It is being confirmed that all the Pentagon's activities are based on instigating a new round of the arms race to the full satisfaction of the U.S. military-industrial complex.

The justified question arises: What is the meaning of official White House declarations about efforts to achieve general security, peace and disarmament? If we recall President Carter's speech in Annapolis in June, when he too used the outdated phrases about the so-called Soviet threat, we may ask whether the Carter administration is under pressure of militarists, or whether Carter is leading them.

CSSR-USSR ENGINEERING PRODUCTS EXCHANGE NOTED

AU241325Y Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 22 Aug 78 p 1 AU

[L. Pelouchova article: "Multiplied Strength"]

[Excerpt] At present, one-third of the overall Czechoslovak foreign trade turnover goes to the USSR, which is our largest trading partner. Each year we deliver to the Soviet Union about 1,800 machine tools, approximately 7,000 machines and installations for the textile and knitwear industries and so forth. More than 20,000 of our jet looms are in operation in the Soviet textile mills today, there are more than 23,000 "Tatra" trucks on construction sites, 6,000 streetcars in the cities and thousands of Czechoslovak-made locomotives on the railroads.

From the Soviet Union, we annually import 17 million tons of oil, 3.8 million cubic meters of natural gas, 13.3 million tons of iron ore and so forth. The import of Soviet machinery, engineering installations and other engineering products is also important, as it represents almost 20 percent of the overall Soviet exports to the CSSR. These imports consist predominantly of tractors, harvest combines, passenger cars, aircraft and metallurgical and mining installations.

INDRA ON 1968 EVENTS, SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENT

LD241029Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Article by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly: "Loyalty to Internationalism"]

[Text] Prague--Bourgeois mass media--ranging from the "big time" media, which pride themselves on their mask of "seriousness", down to what are, frankly, gutter-press rags--are attempting to create the impression that their publishers sincerely care about the fate of socialism in the CSSR. [paragraph continues]

However, there are few people who will believe this. Authors of various caliber frequently brandish the Helsinki Final Act but, despite its provisions, they ignore the principle of objective information and depict Czechoslovak reality exclusively in murky tones. As the chief pretext for whipping up an anti-Czechoslovak and anti-Soviet campaign, these people are using the 10th anniversary of the internationalist assistance rendered by the socialist countries to the Czechoslovak [illegible] in their struggle against counterrevolution.

Meanwhile, the farfetched, fictitious nature of this pretext automatically stares you in the face. After all, Czechoslovakia has been the focus of attention for the opponents of progress for all of 30 years--from the February days in 1948 when our working class, supported by the majority of the people, wrecked reaction's plans for a putsch, firmly established its political power and took the road of socialism. It is common knowledge that imperialism never reconciles itself to the loss of its positions, wherever this may occur. Czechoslovakia is particularly "mourned" because of its geographical position and developed industry.

Some 10 years ago the reactionary forces suffered a fresh defeat. Their hopes of restoring a capitalist regime in our country and wrenching it away from the socialist states were dashed. It would be really illogical to expect objectivity from these forces, which are hostile to socialism, much less an acknowledgment of their own defeat....

Among the "arguments" of the anti-Czechoslovak campaign, expressions such as "independence," "state sovereignty," "noninterference in internal affairs" and so forth crop up again and again. It is appropriate to state that it is precisely these concepts which provide the CPCZ, the parliament, and above all the Czechoslovak people with the exclusive right to form a judgment about the development of our country. All our authorized organs have precisely assessed the events of 10 years ago and their causes and have drawn conclusions which are in full conformity with Marxist-Leninist teaching about socialist revolution and its defense, and which accord with the interests of socialism in our country and with the interests of progress and peace throughout the world.

During the recent visit to the CSSR by the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, Comrade G. Husak said: "Some years later, we are once again speaking highly of the internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries. The historic decision to answer the numerous requests of Czechoslovak communists and non-party people, for the sake of saving the revolutionary gains of our people, was a manifestation of loyalty to socialist internationalism and of determination to defend together the inviolable cause of socialism. This helped to save our homeland from a counterrevolutionary coup and from its tragic consequences for the life of the working people."

Life is the most effective verification of each theoretical thesis or political life, and the most convincing speech is the voice of facts. How then has our country developed since Marxist-Leninist forces took over the leadership of the party and state and since their victory over the rightwing revisionists and opponents of socialism, which became possible thanks to the assistance of the fraternal countries? What is Czechoslovakia of 1978 like?

To put it in a nutshell, Czechoslovakia today is a flourishing socialist state, whose domestic political situation is stable and whose international prestige is growing. Our state has become a reliable component of the socialist community. The CPCZ's policy is based on active support from the working class and the vast majority of the people, insofar as it is a realistic policy, which accords with the requirements of the progressive development of our society and which, at the same time, takes society's potential into account.

The consistent position of the new leadership, the return to the principles of planned management and the initiative of the working people have helped to overcome the derangement of the national economy caused by rightwing forces and have led to consolidation and dynamic development of the national economy. The tasks of the Fifth 5-Year Plan, devised by the 14th CPCZ Congress, were successfully fulfilled and, in terms of many indicators, overfulfilled. The structure of industry, too, developed in a direction favoring the leading sectors. This enabled the 15th CPCZ Congress to set the country even more ambitious tasks: To strengthen the material-technical base of developed socialist society quantitatively, and especially from the qualitative viewpoint, by making use of scientific and technical achievements, and to systematically raise the standard of living of the working people.

The successes of the CPCZ's economic policy can be illustrated from basic fundamental results alone. In 1977, national income was almost 63 percent higher than in 1968. In the period 1968-1977, the volume of industrial output rose 76.4 percent. Over this period more than 1 trillion korunas were invested in the national economy, which surpasses the investment made over the 20 preceding years. Some 1.08 million apartments were built--357,000 more than in the period 1960-1968. For the first time it has been possible to cover the growth in consumption of basic products with our own production. The people's standard of living is constantly rising. Personal consumption increased 43 percent last year in comparison with 1968, social consumption increased 82 percent, and retail trade turnover 61 percent.

These convincing facts do not suit the "scenario" of the anti-Czechoslovak campaign. Even the worst slander cannot stand up against these facts. The truth will out.

The results of the CPCZ's policy over the 9 years which have elapsed since the CPCZ Central Committee April (1969) plenum were directly conditioned by the consistent development of socialist democracy, not through administration by mere injunction but by patient persuasion. The reinforcement of words by deeds, and the constructive position of the present leadership of the party and state have been and are an effective method of political management. Thus a favorable atmosphere has been created, which stimulates the initiative of the working people and their political and labor activity.

The workers, the peasants who are members of cooperatives, and the socialist intelligentsia are not only solving specific problems connected with their work or daily life, but are participating on an ever greater scale in shaping and implementing statewide policy and are genuine masters of their country. The working people feel themselves to be free and they take full advantage of their civil rights, as guaranteed by the constitution, by the laws, and--most important--by the very essence of socialist society.

The constructive policy of the present CPCZ leadership, the political activeness of the millions, and the indisputable successes of the socialist economy are having a salutary effect on the development of education, science and culture.

In speaking of cultural life, I should like to single out the development of television and radio, the constantly increased interest in the cinema and theater, and the unprecedented flourishing of the people's artistic creativity. The exchange of cultural values with the socialist countries, as well as with many capitalist countries accords with this. Alongside the experienced masters of the arts, a new generation of composers, artists and writers has grown up.

The successful solution of the nationality problem in the spirit of Leninist teaching ought to be numbered among our positive results--and by no means in last place. [paragraph continues]

The federal structure of the CSSR has consolidated all the conditions for the distinctive development of the Czech and Slovak peoples and for the equal position of the national minorities. In the former bourgeois republic this was a burning and insoluble problem, which became increasing complex. Subsequently, the Nazis used this problem to their own ends, including little time in which they liquidated the prewar Czechoslovak state.

Domestic political stability and economic prosperity have also enhanced the CSSR's prestige in the international arena. Our country has become an acknowledged political and economic partner of almost all the countries of the world, irrespective of their social systems. At all talks and meetings, the CSSR's stance in favor of peace, mutual understanding and cooperation among people, in line with the principles of equality, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual advantage is precise and definite. We oppose the aggressive plans of imperialism and chauvinism, and we condemn racism, Zionism and other forms of neocolonialism. Our delegation is defending this stance in the UN Security Council, to which the CSSR was elected to nonpermanent membership by a convincing majority of votes. Czechoslovakia participated actively in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, signed the Final Act, and has consistently implemented all its provisions. In international contacts, the CPCZ takes every opportunity to make its contribution to the unity of the international communist movement. Thus, those for whom the voice of facts is not something alien can see that the attempts made by antisocialist forces to secure the international isolation of Czechoslovakia were in vain.

The international prestige of the Czechoslovak Republic is based on the fact that we belong to the socialist community and are members of the Warsaw Pact organization and of CEMA. Postwar history of over 30 years' duration indisputably proves how successful all-round cooperation has been for all the socialist states and how it is strengthening socialism in each of these states.

The basis of Czechoslovak foreign and domestic policy is friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. Fraternal attitudes toward the USSR, filled with trust, were wrought in the CPCZ and in our people during the struggle against the bourgeois exploitative system, during the national liberation struggle against the fascist occupiers, during the postwar regeneration of the country, and in the years of building and defending socialism. The lessons of history are definite and unambiguous: We have always regarded the USSR, the first and biggest socialist state, the Leninist CPSU, and the Soviet people with hope. They have been and are an invaluable source of experience for us. We are grateful to them for the rebirth of our state's independence and national freedom. We have always received help from them when we requested it.

Rightwing revisionists, together with other inveterate enemies of socialism, some 10 years ago directed fierce fire against Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship, but it came through this grim ordeal successfully too. In the interests of further development of socialism in our country, the new CPCZ leadership considered as its prime duty the continued deepening of its alliance with the USSR. In this, the party found full support on the part of the Czechoslovak people. The policy of friendship and cooperation between the CSSR and the Soviet Union is vividly expressed in the document of the 14th and 15th CPCZ congresses, and in the everyday practical implementation of the spirit and letter of the new treaty concluded between our countries in 1970. And it was demonstrated vividly just recently, during the visit to the CSSR by the Soviet party and government delegation, headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Where do we find the explanation as to why the damage caused to Czechoslovakia by the counterrevolutionary forces was so quickly overcome, and where do we find the source of the successes in building socialism, which have been achieved in recent years? [paragraph continues]

It is to be found in the consistent political, educational and organizational work of the CPCZ, its organs and organizations, and its Central Committee, headed by Comrade G. Husak, the general secretary. The party is guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and by its rich experience. Occupying a leading position in society, it relies on Leninist methods of leadership. It is precisely for this reason that the people's devotion to socialist ideas has been manifested so firmly. The party has strengthened its links with the working people, who are actively supporting its domestic and foreign policy. This is also confirmed by the fact that over the last 10 years half a million new members have joined the ranks of the CPCZ, and for the most part these are young workers and peasants.

The positive assessment of our domestic and foreign policy does not mean that we cannot see the problems which exist in our life. We do not conceal them and we openly discuss our shortcomings. This was manifested with particular vividness at the 11th CPCZ Central Committee plenum, which took place this March. Throughout the country, communists are most responsibly summing up the results of the work done, defining tasks for the future, and drawing conclusions from the criticism and self-criticism in collectives of working people. The further consolidation of the moral-political unity of the people around the communist party is the reliable guarantee that we shall succeed in overcoming the shortcomings in individual sectors and that the tasks set by the 15th CPCZ Congress will be fulfilled.

This year the Czechoslovak people are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the emergence of their independent state. We recently celebrated the 30th anniversary of the historic victory of the working people over the forces of reaction in February 1948. Nor do we forget the treacherous Munich compact of 40 years ago, and the fact that in 1968 right-wing revisionists, opportunists and other enemies of socialism were preparing a new sort of "Munich" for us. Possessing rich experience in class struggle, our people, under the leadership of the CPCZ and in close alliance with the USSR and the other socialist countries, will devote all their strength and ability to loyally serving the cause of further strengthening and developing socialism.

DISSIDENT MLYNAR ON RISKS OF USSR 'COERCION' POLICY

LD250905Y Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 19 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Domingo Del Pino interview with Czechoslovak dissident Zdenek Mlynar: "The USSR Has a Military Conception of the World"--date and place not specified]

[Excerpt] Question: What is the balance sheet for the last 10 years?

Answer: The USSR has only achieved in Czechoslovakia what can be achieved through coercion in any part of the world: Strict control over the country and the party, from which 500,000 members have been expelled--that is, all those who thought--and thus they have eliminated the danger of a new threat of dissidence or resistance arising from within.

On the other hand, they have created a new situation, since there used to be no anti-Soviet feelings in Czechoslovakia, and yet anti-Sovietism is now the dominant characteristic of the country's attitude. Neither have they eliminated the infrastructure, the traditions which gave rise to the "Prague Spring," that is, the fact that Czechoslovakia is a country of central Europe and not of the Russian zone--a country with European traditions. As proof of all this, and despite the repression, there is Charter 77 and the continuation of a parallel cultural, intellectual, and so forth, life.

Question: What hopes do you see for Czechoslovakia and other European peoples, such as the Polish and Hungarian peoples, who harbor sentiments like those of the Czechoslovaks?

Czechoslovakia Would Be an Attractive Society Today.

Answer: Changes are only possible if the entire world succeeds in convincing the USSR that this military policy of coercion will not enable it to balance its own internal situation but, on the contrary, runs grave rasks. Clearly the USSR must also understand that a more flexible situation in East Europe, instead of direct colonial domination, would be in accordance with Soviet interests themselves. Consider the case of other colonial empires, such as the British Empire, for instance, which was transformed into the commonwealth before it disappeared. Neither is the United States' policy toward Latin America the same today.

Question: What would you have done if you had triumphed?

Answer: Assuming that the moderate ideas could have developed without being mutilated by other means--economic means, for instance--distinct from military means, Czechoslovakia would be an extraordinarily attractive society, since it would have demonstrated the advantages of the coexistence of socialist measures and traditional European democracy. It is clear that the "Prague Spring," viewed with the perspective afforded us by these 10 years, already contained all the elements which we now consider positive in Europe. That is, it would have been a synthesis of socialism and democracy.

ITALIAN PAPER NOTES DISSIDENT, OFFICIAL COMMENT ON 1968

LD240955Y Milan L'UNITA in Italian 22 Aug 78 p 13 LD

[Unattributed report: "Czechoslovak and Polish Dissidents' Joint Document"]

[Text] Prague--While recollections, protests and polemics continue on various sides in connection with the events in Czechoslovakia 10 years ago, in Prague (where the 10th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact countries' intervention, which dramatically interrupted the "new course" experiment, has passed absolutely calmly) a document has been released clandestinely in which dissident sources announce the establishment of a "joint front" between Czechoslovak and Polish dissidents.

The document refers to a mee'ing a few days ago on the Czechoslovak-Polish border, attended by representatives of "Charter 77" and of the Polish "Workers Defense" Committee (KOR), and it states, among other things, that 10 years have gone by since the day when the armies of five Warsaw Pact countries occupied Czechoslovakia to suppress the people's movement for freedom. The hopes of the whole of democratic Europe were concentrated on the process of democratization, which was then interrupted in Czechoslovakia, since it was considered to be an attempt to develop a society on the basis of real humanist values, thus creating an alternative to the totalitarian system. In the same year the government suppressed the democratic movement of the Polish 'intelligentsia.'"

After stating that "the ideas of the Prague Spring and of the democratic movement in Polish society" are still alive, the document adds that "Loyalty to those ideas has, however, been paid for and is still being paid for dearly by many of our compatriots: They are suffering expulsion from public life, loss of jobs, loss of personal freedom and sometimes loss of life."

"The pursuit of these ideals," the document adds, "is shared by our friends in the Soviet Union and other countries struggling and suffering for the same aims. On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the 1968 events, joined fraternally by the intention to establish human and civil rights, democracy, social justice and national independence, we declare our shared desire to remain loyal to these ideals and to act in their spirit." The Czechoslovak press yesterday published a letter sent to the Soviet leaders on 14 August 1968 by 99 workers at a Prague factory, along with extracts from the report approved at the 1976 Czechoslovak Communist Party congress.

Frequently cited by the present leaders as one of the appeals which Czechoslovak workers allegedly sent to the USSR for intervention, the letter was sent when certain papers were calling for the prompt departure of Warsaw Pact troops which had been taking part in maneuvers in Czechoslovakia.

The letter states that "Every honest citizen in our country who favors real and sincere friendship with the USSR cannot consider the presence of Soviet and Warsaw Pact troops an obstacle to their everyday work for freedom." Criticizing the anti-Soviet campaign in Czechoslovakia, these workers expressed their gratitude to the USSR, at the same time pointing out that they shared Moscow's concern for the situation in their country.

Nevertheless, the letter adds that "We know with what attention you are following all events connected with the process of renewal underway in our country, and we do not want it. We too are concerned for our country's fate. We do not want a return to the time when the law was violated and we still favor the process of renewal in the country and within the party."

The Czechoslovak Communist Party paper RUDE PRAVO devotes an editorial to the anniversary, in which it reasserts that the Soviet and Warsaw Pact troops' intervention marked the defeat of the antisocialist right and counterrevolutionary forces and neutralized the imperialist intentions with respect to the country.

"The decisive step taken by our allies," RUDE PRAVO states, "thwarted a series of far-reaching plans through which Czechoslovakia's separation from the socialist camp was to have constituted the precondition for a total revision of the results of World War II. But internal help in this predicament made a considerable contribution to our country's further development along socialist lines and to peaceful progress throughout Europe."

The paper then states that of all the catastrophic forecasts made by reactionaries both inside and outside the country, none has been vindicated. "The communist party," the paper maintains, "has not been isolated: On the contrary, it has strengthened its links with the people; the working class has not boycotted the consolidation programs and has not resorted to the passive resistance discussed by the bourgeois press in an attempt to brainwash people...."

CZECH PREMIER MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF SLOVAK UPRISING

LD242036Y Prague CTK in English 1729 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 24, CETEKA--The test of time and the dynamism of social changes have convincingly proved the importance of the Slovak national uprising as the start of a national democratic revolution and a principal landmark in the solution of the nationality problem, Josef Korcak writes in the latest issue of the weekly TVORBA today.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Czech premier continues:

"The post-war years convincingly showed that only a socialist solution of the national problem leads to a free, all-round development of nations and nationalities, their equal and voluntary cooperation based on mutual assistance and bilateral confidence. They confirmed that this solution is possible only as an inseparable part of the battle for installing the power of the working class, for eliminating private ownership and ensuring the leading role of the communist party."

Josef Korcak recalls this year's 60th anniversary of the independent state of the Czechs and Slovaks and the 10th [as received] anniversary of the Czechoslovak federation as a milestone in installing relations between the two nations based entirely on the Leninist principles of equality and equal rights.

Josef Korcak notes that thanks to the policy of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Slovakia overcame in a historically short period the unfortunate heritage and became an advanced industrial and agrarian land. Over the past thirty years industrial production in Slovakia rose more than nineteen times.

"We are now faced with the task of further enhancing the socialist character of the Czech and Slovak nation, promoting their unity and mutuality and in inseparable unity with it to strengthen our joint relations with the world socialist communist and its core, the Soviet Union.

"At the same time the growth of the socio-political unity of the Czechoslovak people does not mean disappearance of different national features--the differences in the languages, customs, cultures cannot be ignored nor the importance of national statehood underestimated", Josef Korcak writes.

He underlines the task of "combatting even more actively and effectively the vestiges of nationalism" and adds: "The point is not to form a background for such harmful phenomena by unnecessary mistakes and drawbacks, to counter in time and openly all attacks of anticommunism. For this sake it is particularly important to direct in a correct, principled and at the same time sensit e way not only economic, political and social relations, but also national relations, and in harmony with this to instruct the public opinion in a well-designed way in the spirit of socialist internationalism and patriotism".

ROLE OF MARXIST THEORY IN UNIVERSITY EDUCATION NOTED

AU2412400Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Aug 78 p 5 AU

[Article by Prof Pavel Ondrus, doctor of philosophy and doctor of sciences: "The Scientific World Outlook at the Universities"]

[Excerpt] The scientific world outlook, theoretically based on dialectical and historical materialism, is not only a method of getting to know the world but also a method of practical activity. This is why all universities divide their pedagogical-educational activities into the sociopolitical practice, production practice, pedagogical practice and into the educational influence in the school and outside it, especially in the student dormitories.

The formation of a scientific world outlook by a university student is closely connected with practical activity: This is why the student's own life experience is of irreplaceable value. He acquires it through his practical activity in various party, ideological-educational and ideopolitical schoolings, in philosophical-methodological seminars, atheistic circles and so forth. [paragraph continues]

This practical experience becomes the basis of his communist conviction and of his faith in the final victory of communist ideals. The communist ideological conviction creates the firm basis of the professional and moral maturity of the university-educated specialist and scientist of today and of the future.

The formation of the student's scientific world outlook and communist conviction is not conceivable without the struggle against the bourgeois and opportunist ideology and practice.

One of the main principles of universities in the struggle against bourgeois ideology is refuting its class, theoretical and methodological foundations. The criticism of opportunism and anticommunism cannot be confined to the statement that they are unscientific and reactionary. In the education of students it is most effective to convincingly prove that bourgeois and opportunistic ideology has nothing in common with the objective truth and that it only falsifies reality. It is imperative in the struggle against the bourgeois and opportunistic ideology to expose its idealism, metaphysicism, agnosticism, its arbitrariness in evaluating reality and the falsification of historical perspectives, and to prove that the exaggeration or underestimation of their importance enables the bourgeois theoreticians to interpret social development in an arbitrary and unscientific way that shows the bourgeoisie in a favorable light.

Effectively Against Ideological Diversion

Recently, imperialism has been oriented toward political and ideological diversion. The bourgeois ideologues are painstakingly expounding various theories of "convergence," "Marxist pluralism," "Marxism's evolution" and "deideologization" in order to bring about the ideological disintegration of the socialist society. They are striving to implant these theories in the minds of the citizens of the socialist states. How the ideologues of imperialism really understand the terms "convergence" and "evolution and pluralism" of Marxism was illustratively documented in the activities of imperialists and the anti-socialist forces in Czechoslovakia, who were allied with them in the critical years 1968-69. They tried to implant these theories in the consciousness of our society, to make the people apolitical and free of ideologies and to gradually replace socialist ideology with bourgeois ideology. The imperialist ideologues were aiming at a complete disorientation of our people, at weakening its class internationalist awareness and, above all, at inciting anti-Sovietism, revisionism and nationalistic chauvinism.

They are also cunningly evolving ideological diversion by "deideologizing" various special scientific disciplines, which are being developed in the socialist society. The university staff must consistently point to the idealistic, gnosiological starting points in the interpretation of facts in specialized disciplines of natural and social sciences and consistently show that the unscientific interpretation of facts by the bourgeois ideologues proceeds from antimaterialistic gnosiological positions directed against the principles of dialectical and historical materialism.

It is an urgent task of the universities to equip its graduates with a firm scientific world outlook representing a system of views on nature, society and human thinking that is free of contradictions. Its most important elements are materialism, the dialectics of knowledge, atheism, a materialistic perception of history and communist conviction. All this leads to an active practical activity in society, in harmony with communist ideals, an activity that permeates all special disciplines in the science of nature, society and human thinking.

## CURRENT AGRICULTURAL HARVEST RESULTS CONSIDERED

### Results in Slovakia

AU241320Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[Report by PRAVDA editor and CTK: "Toward the Harvest Festival With a Clean Sheet"]

[Summary] "In Slovakia, particularly in the Central Slovak and East Slovak regions, this year's harvest is a real battle for maintaining the yields. Frequent rains and windstorms, often accompanied by hail, are making work in the flattened, and in places already weed-infested grain most difficult and are slowing it down to the utmost." But the people are not giving up; work is adjusted to the extreme conditions and even very damp grain is harvested and then dried.

The devoted work has made it possible to harvest almost 75,000 hectares of cereals, which is 60 percent of the acreage sown, by yesterday. More than 277,000 tons of grain were threshed and, after having been dried, have now been sold to the state. "The frequent rains are palpably slowing down grain harvesting in the East Slovak region, and making it difficult; this applies particularly to the northern districts, where the harvest is just beginning." In the Presov District, the combines could not work at all over the weekend; but the harvested grain was being dried. With the aid of Soviet combine operators, the region was able to sell the state more than 170,000 tons of grain, which is almost 81 percent of the plan, by Monday. By yesterday, the Slovak farmers delivered 95 percent of the planned grain quantities to the state, mostly wheat.

### Results in Czech Lands

AU241220Y Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 23 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[Article signed "(PL)" in the column "Our Notes": "The Weekend Offers an Opportunity"]

[Excerpt] To reduce the 2 or 3-week delay in the harvest requires a particularly good organization of work and, of course, increased demands on the people and on their devotion. It also requires full utilization of the 14,772 harvest combines which the agricultural workers in the Czech lands have at their disposal this year. But even the 4 to 6 hectares a day each is capable of harvesting will not suffice to fully compensate for the loss of time. In the Czech Socialist Republic, grain from only 660,964 hectares, which represents 37.2 percent, is under cover so far. This is approximately 20 percent less than last year at the same time.

### East Bohemian Targets Reached

LD241728Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Farmers in the Eastern Bohemian region today fulfilled the state's plan tasks in grain procurement. The planned targets were achieved by 8 districts out of 11; these delivered over 331,000 tons of grain to state stores. The successful implementation of the plan was made possible by the fast rate of harvesting operations over the last 5 days, during which the number of hectares harvested in Eastern Bohemia was doubled.

GRUENEBERG DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION IN SWEDEN

LD242119Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1953 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Stockholm--SED Politburo member Gerhard Grueneberg and Swedish Agriculture Minister Anders Dahlgren held a discussion here today. The main topics were the further development of cooperation in practice and research in agriculture and forestry, as well as the preparation of state agreements on veterinary medicine (?standards) and plant protection, among others.

The talk was held in an extraordinarily open and cordial atmosphere. Both sides pointed out that the high level of agriculture and agrarian science, both in the GDR and Sweden, made it very desirable and sensible to exploit cooperative possibilities to a greater extent. The visit by the SED Central Committee delegation, which is at the invitation of the Swedish agriculture minister, has provided new stimuli in this direction.

This evening Anders Dahlgren gave a dinner in honor of the GDR guests. The delegation begins its journey homeward tomorrow.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH MONGOLIA 24 AUG

LD241934Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1719 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Ulaanbaatar--A protocol was signed in Ulaanbaatar today on the exchange of goods between the GDR and Mongolia for 1979. On the basis of an already existing long-term trade agreement, the GDR will supply machinery and equipment together with products from the chemical industry and light industry. Imports from Mongolia include wool, hides, meat and meat products, leather and fur clothing articles.

The GDR Foreign Trade Ministry and the Mongolian State Committee for Economic Relations Abroad also concluded an agreement on joint tasks for 1979 in implementing bilateral government accords on economic cooperation. The documents were signed by Eugen Kattner, GDR deputy foreign trade minister; Namsrayn Ochirbal, Mongolian deputy foreign trade minister, and by T. Sugarragchaa, deputy chairman of Mongolia's State Committee for Economic Relations Abroad.

MITTAG OPENS MANAGEMENT SEMINAR IN BERLIN 24 AUG

LD241544Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1352 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On Thursday in Berlin, Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, opened a seminar organized by the SED Central Committee for exchange of experiences on development of existing and formation of new combines as this is currently the most important step toward improving planning and management.

The 2-day exchange of experiences will focus on tasks arising from implementation of the decisions of the eighth meeting of the SED Central Committee and on the basis of the address made by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, to the first secretaries of the bezirk executives. The exchange of experiences deals in particular with intensification of production in the combines of industry and the building industry, in order to create further requisites for implementation of the main tasks in accordance with the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress.

Participants in the exchange of experiences include members and candidate members of the Central Committee, ministers and heads of department from the Central Committee, leading workers from the central organs of state, general directors and party organizers of the Central Committee from the combines and scientists from the Central Institute for Socialist Economic Management of the SED Central Committee and from the Karl Marx party college.

FRG CITIZEN IMPRISONED FOR TRANSIT ACCORD VIOLATION

LD231526Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1444 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On 22 August 1978, the Dresden Bezirk Court sentenced an FRG citizen from Cologne, Ralf-Michael Scholz, who was employed by the infamous criminal Dawid gang to violate the transit agreement, to 6 years imprisonment for crimes under Paragraph 105 of the Criminal Code.

As was proved in the main proceedings and stated by Scholz himself, he was corrupted by gang leader Kurt Dawid and his close acquaintance, Bernd Oberst, who is well known in the GDR as a professional criminal, who insidiously exploited the 20-year old's lack of experience and egoism, and was pressed to carry out criminal acts on the GDR transit routes. According to his instructions, he was to carry out his crimes without consideration for traffic safety and while driving in an extremely risky manner. Scholz, who aroused suspicion by this very behavior in road traffic, was apprehended and arrested on 24 June 1978.

The vehicle used for the crime from the self-drive hire firm Karzenmeier KG in Ludwigshafen was confiscated.

BRIEFS

VIETNAM STUDY DELEGATION--A study delegation of the Ho Chi Minh City Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party and the SED Leipzig Bezirk Executive Committee on Thursday signed an agreement on development of their relations. The agreement is to deepen, for mutual benefit, the fraternal cooperation, friendship and combat solidarity between Leipzig Bezirk and Ho Chi Minh City. The agreement comprises an exchange of experience on party work, mutual information on implementation of party congress resolutions, and exchange of delegations. The document also contains rules on cooperation between the state organs and social (?forces) of Leipzig Bezirk and the Vietnamese fraternal city. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2300 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD]

TRAINING FOR AFRICANS--Schwerin (ADN)--Young citizens of Guinea-Bissau are currently undergoing vocational training at the Schwerin Veb Plastmaschinenwerk. They are to become operators at their country's first injection die-casting plant, which is to be supplied by the Schwerin plant and will be one of the most modern plants of its kind on the African Continent, with a processing capacity of 800-1,200 tons annually. The young Africans will have to undergo a 6-stage training course within 7 months, and will have to pass appropriate tests. The training program covers operation and maintenance of machinery, measurement and control technology, and welding techniques, as well as the operation of cranes, forklifts and other vehicles. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Aug 78 p 2 AU]

GIEREK, WRZASZCZYK DISCUSS LOCAL PLANNING

LD242039Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, acquainted himself today with the work of the Council of Ministers Planning Committee connected with the improvement of central planning and management relative to local planning. Deputy Premier Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, chairman of the Planning Committee, briefed the first secretary on the progress of the work and programs for the future. He reported on achievements and long-term plans concerning the use of computer techniques in planning and central management.

Edward Gierek pointed out the need to rapidly apply modern techniques in central planning in line with the country's economic attainment.

GIEREK RECEIVES NEW REPRESENTATIVE TO UN GENEVA OFFICE

LD241824Y Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Aug, PAP--First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek today received newly appointed Polish permanent representative at the Geneva based UN office, Ambassador Bogumil Sujka.

TRYBUNA LUDU INTERVIEWS AIR FORCE COMMANDER KREPSKI

AU241700Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Aug 78 p 6 AU

[Stanislaw Reperowicz interview with Gen Div Pilot Tadeusz Krepski, commander of the air force: "Between the Warka Combat and Space Flight"--date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpts] The first Polish air squadron was organized in Grigorevskoye near Seltse on the Oka [in the USSR] in July 1943. The following month the squadron was expanded into a regiment and a year later into a division. On 23 August 1944, Polish pilots fought their first battle against the Hitlerite aggressor in the Warka region [in Poland] and after that Polish pilots accompanied the soldiers of the Polish People's Armed Forces in their battles against fascism until the Berlin victory. In the postwar period, the Polish People's Air Force, which is an integral part of the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic, has played an important role in strengthening the country's defense.

[Question] At the beginning of the fifties, the capitalist countries imposed on the world a violent arms race which has continued to this day with varying intensity. How has this affected the development of our air force?

[Answer] The continuing increase in the armed potential of NATO is the main source of the continued tension and threat. The socialist states have been forced to take measures to guarantee the security and integrity of their borders. This is why they have built a modern defense system in which the air force plays a crucial role.

In the past years the changes in the organizational structure of the air force have been frequently accompanied by the modernization of equipment and armament. At the beginning of the fifties conventional aircraft were replaced by jet aircraft, which we at first imported from the Soviet Union, but later on--as early as 1953--we produced ourselves in Poland under Soviet license. We also have aircraft of our own design including the TS-11 Iskra training-combat aircraft which is an exclusive product of Polish designers, engineers and workers.

In the sixties we switched over to supersonic aircraft and in the seventies to modern swing-wing type aircraft possessing many new features, including a considerable range of speed.

These development changes have been possible under the conditions of our country's socialist transformation and the unceasing concern of the PZPR and the people's state for the development and needs of our air force. In the past, our air force was assisted by the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, which sent thousands and thousands of its best aktivists to the air force officer schools. Today the youth organization is also greatly contributing to our air force.

[Question] What are the tasks of our air force?

[Answer] Our air force, which is an armed service of our armed forces, is divided into the following branches: Fighter, fighter-bomber, reconnaissance, transport, liaison and army.

One of our basic types of aircraft is the MIG-21, which is available in various specialized versions and can therefore be used for the protection, reconnaissance and support of the ground forces. The MIG-21, which is armed with various combinations of guns and missiles, is capable of great speeds and altitudes and possesses additional aiming and navigational aids. The MIG-21 can operate effectively under any weather conditions, both day and night. The SU-7 fighter-bomber is another multipurpose aircraft. We also have modern multipurpose swing-wing aircraft.

The air force of the ground forces, which has been organized in the past few years, is now perfecting its organizational forms and action tactics. The helicopter flights, which are the backbone of this air force, carry out important tasks in battle in direct contact with the enemy. May I add that these flights include primarily Polish-produced helicopters as well as Soviet helicopters.

Our transport and communications air force is trained to provide services for all the branches of our armed forces and for our national economy.

[Question] It has been 35 years from Grigorevskoye to the first space flight by a Polish cosmonaut. Comrade General, what do you consider as the greatest achievements of the Polish People's Air Force in those years?

[Answer] Educating and training highly qualified cadres. Today, most of our air force officers possess higher air-staff and military-political education. Most of our pilots are of first-class and master standards, which is natural because we place particular requirements on our flying personnel. We believe that a military pilot is a soldier with high ideopolitical virtues, one who is able not only to pilot his aircraft but also use his equipment and armament in the best possible way. Our training and educational successes are results of the dedicated service of all our airmen--of their patriotic efforts in discharging their duties and of their close ties with the working class and all the people. Party-political work based on the activities of party and youth organizations help share such attitudes.

The defense policy of our party and people's government has helped create an entire system of economic and organizational conditions necessary for the development of the Polish Air Force. The brotherhood in arms with the mighty Soviet Air Force and the air forces of the Warsaw Pact states is one of the main sources of our air force's strength. Soviet air hardware and scientific-technical cooperation with the leading aviation industry of the Soviet Union have been and are extremely important factors helping determine the modern character and combat potential of our air force.

In conclusion, I would like to stress that the success represented by the first joint space flight of a Polish military pilot and his Soviet comrades aboard a Soviet spacecraft has not been by accident, but is a logical result of the development of our air force in the past 35 years. That flight began a new phase in the annals of contemporary Polish aviation.

PAP REPORTS ON VIETNAMESE AMBASSADOR'S PRESS CONFERENCE

LD242213Y Warsaw PAP in English 2123 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw 24 Aug--In connection with the forthcoming national day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, a press conference was held today at the Vietnamese Embassy in Warsaw attended by the country's ambassador to Poland, Nguyen Ngoc Uyen. In a long statement, the ambassador presented achievements of Vietnamese people in reconstruction of their country and in implementation of resolutions passed by the 4th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, which laid down the programme of peaceful, independent, united and socialist Vietnam.

Answering journalists' questions, the ambassador pointed to the danger posed to peaceful development of Vietnam by Chinese leadership's policy towards his country. For 3 years now a border conflict is simmering caused by Cambodia supported by China.

Nguyen Ngoc Uyen called the Chinese campaign over people of Chinese descent living in Vietnam interference in the internal affairs of his country. Commenting on this fact the ambassador reminded that the SRV Government had many a time stated that these problems should be solved in the course of concrete and peaceful negotiations.

The Vietnamese ambassador also pointed to close links of friendship between his country and Poland and thanked the PUWP, government and all Polish people for their full support granted to the Vietnamese nation's struggle for freedom, unity and further development.

CONGRESS OF INTELLECTUALS TO MEET 6-8 OCT

LD250651Y Warsaw PAP in English 0013 GMT 25 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw 24 Aug--In connection with the 30th anniversary of the World Congress of Intellectuals in Defence of Peace (falling tomorrow) the World Peace Council will convene a conference of intellectuals from all over the world to be held in Wroclaw on October 6-8 this year. The aim of the meeting will be to discuss what the intellectuals should do in order to free the world from the burden of armaments and the danger of war, in order to bring up the young generation in the spirit of peace and friendship among nations, a Polish peace committee statement said.

Owing to the concerted efforts of the USSR, Poland, other socialist countries and the world peace forces, the policy of international detente has become a dominating tendency opening up favourable conditions for solving the most difficult questions of mankind, the statement goes on.

Currently, the peace movement is faced with new tasks. It is not only the question of preventing wars; what the movement should do is to build a durable structure of peace, consistently eliminate the sources and reasons of wars, create a world free of fear and terror of a nuclear annihilation, aggression, exploitation, hunger, poverty, create the world of freedom, justice and progress.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI COMMENTS ON PRC'S 'HEGEMONISM'

LD241312Y Warsaw PAP in English 0920 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

["Hoa chao and Chinese Hegemonism"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Aug, PAP--In an extensive article headlined as above, the Polish army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes:

"It must be stressed that while launching the provocative Hoa chao immigration movement, Peking did not intend to repatriate a million and a half Chinese nationals living in Vietnam and possessing Vietnamese citizenship. The Hoa chao issue served only as a pretext to sharpen the relations with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam who does not show any tendencies whatsoever of giving up her independence and sovereignty, and subordinating herself to the political interests of Peking. This is the reason why China, while continuing to pursue her policy of provocation, has practically closed her border to further immigrants, having received some 160 thousand Hoa chao.

"Political observers have no doubt, however, that the Hoa chao problem constitutes only a tiny fragment of the hegemonist strategy of China in Southeast Asia. All the countries of Indochina lay in the zone of Chinese territorial claims, which extend also to a part of Afghanistan, India, Nepal, Burma, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore. In the north, China claims rights to the territories of Korea, Mongolia and to over 1.5 million square kilometres of Soviet land.

"Peking uses various methods to attain its hegemonist goals. The Chinese-inspired armed provocation of Cambodia against Vietnam can serve as an example of this.

"The Hoa chao affair is evidence of ruthless and direct pressure exerted by Peking on the authorities of a sovereign state in an attempt to change their policy. China also resorts to other forms of pressure in various countries, organizing with the help of influential Chinese minority or at times even majority a pro-Chinese political and economic lobby.

"No wonder that in view of the hegemonist attempts of China the countries of Indochina have received with great concern the signing of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty. Very symptomatic was the commentary of Radio Hanoi which said among other things that as far as Southeast Asia was concerned China was using all available means to attract economically powerful Japan into its orbit, and the new treaty was another evidence of these plans.

"Plans to assume control over Southeast Asia as well as other regions of that continent are only part of Peking's strategic schemes, the true aim of which is to establish China's hegemony in the world," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI concludes.

WARSAW RADIO COMMENTARY DESCRIBES FARM SITUATION

LD241048Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0306 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Wladyslaw Bielski commentary]

[Excerpts] Just as among other professional groups, among those working on the land, there are still considerable differences in, for instance, levels of incomes and living standards. These differences are more acute in the countryside and in agriculture than anywhere else.

According to estimated data for 1977, we have just under 3 million farms in Poland with an area of over 9.5 hectares. This includes over 1.7 million farms of up to 50 hectares. It is not necessary to convince anyone that in farms of a small area it is difficult to achieve large incomes, unless they specialize in horticulture. It seems that the situation of horticultural farms, which does not apply to all of them anyway, makes the real state of affairs seem less clear for the less informed. This is fact number one.

Fact number two concerns the professional training of farmers, in which there is a considerable number of differences. On the one hand, we have people who are well trained professionally, with secondary and sometimes even higher education. On the other hand, there is a numerous group of mostly elderly farmers who have not even completed basic level schooling; there are well over 1 million of these. It is almost a rule that they are not able to keep up with the leading, professionally trained farmers, despite their good intentions and frequently high diligence.

The third problem is linked with the average age of farm owners. It is well known that farmers and agriculture are getting, in professional terms, older and older. At present, over 2 million farmers are over 55. The fact that after 1980 there will be about 1.1 million inhabitants in the countryside who will be entitled to old-age pensions, is self-explanatory. It is understandable that older people as a rule are less efficient, particularly on private farms.

Such are the objective determinants of the material situation of farmers. To those can be added the shortage of the modern means of production. What is, then, the material situation of the countryside, or more precisely, what are the living standards of those employed in agriculture?

Generally speaking, things have improved in the past few years in line with an increase in the total production of agriculture. In the last 5-year period the incomes of farms, or more strictly the part which is earmarked for consumption and nonproduction investment outlays, increased from about Z23,000 to nearly Z30,000 per person employed. On average, they amount to Z2,500 a month. But this is still less than an average wage in other sectors of the economy. This state of affairs is a result, among other things, of the fact that on a private farm a considerable part of total income is earmarked for production investment, above all in machines and equipment. The higher the aspirations, the higher the scale of investment expenditure.

In the present conditions an advance toward higher new forms of production, including specialization, is still in progress and this is done at the cost of heavy work and heavy expenditures, frequently based on credits. Credits have to be repaid, no matter what their amortization [pol umorzenie]. In Lublin Voivodship, for example, each farm has an average burden of Z29,000 of credits. Of course, if the credits are used properly, they will bring good effects in the future and not only for the farmer himself, just as all other outlays earmarked for the development of agriculture, drainage and so on.

All this will affect the improvement of work and living conditions in the countryside. The point is that this positive process must be realistically appraised today or in the future, but not on the basis of extreme cases and examples because these only confuse the picture and favor opinions which do not correspond to reality.

FOREIGN GUESTS ATTEND LIBERATION CELEBRATIONS

AU241328Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[List of foreign guests attending the 23 August festive meeting in the Grand Hall of the Palace of the Republic]

[Excerpt] The meeting was attended by numerous foreign guests such as: Santiago Carrillo, Spanish Communist Party secretary general; Ilias Iliou, chairman of the Greek United Democratic Left (EDA); Bennie D. Warner, vice president of the Republic of Liberia; Vojislav Srzentic, chairman of the Montenegro LCY Central Committee and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Mirko Bejer [as published], executive secretary of the Croatian LCY Central Committee; Marjan Crojen [as published], chairman of the Ljubljana LCY conference; Y.I. Zhemerov, deputy minister of the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction; M.K. Brazauskas, secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee; the delegation of CCP aktivists led by Yang Fu-chen, candidate member of the CCP Central Committee and member of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee; the delegation of aktivists of the Vietnamese Communist Party, propaganda section, led by Nguyen Minh Vy, deputy chief of the Propaganda and Education Section of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee; Elio Quercioli, member of the Italian Communist Party Directorate; Santiago Alvarez, member of the Executive Committee of the Spanish Communist Party Central Committee; Manuel Delicado Munoz, chairman of the Control Commission of the Spanish Communist Party Central Committee; Marcel Couteau, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Belgian Communist Party; Gerald Cohen, member of the Political Committee and the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain; Gerhard Deumlich, member of the Presidium of the FRG Communist Party; Joe Palmada, secretary of the National Committee of the Australian Communist Party; Rodrigo Rojas, member of the Political Commission of the Communist Party of Chile; Jesus Villegas, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the Executive Commission of the Mexican Communist Party; Griegoris Spirou, member of the AKEL Party Central Committee of Cyprus; Robert Urbain, member of the National Bureau of the Belgian Socialist Party; Alfredo Carvalho and Juachin Catanho de Nemesis, national secretaries of the Portuguese Socialist Party; Antonio Garcia Miralles, member of the Executive Committee of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE); Manuel Pastor, member of the National Federal Committee of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE); George Gramme, member of the leading committee of the Walloon Christian-Socialist Party of Belgium and vice chairman of the Belgian Senate; Fawwaz Suyyagh [as published], member of the National Command of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party of Syria; Ahmad Husayn [as published], candidate member of the Regional Command of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party of Syria; Paolo Correira, member of the Paigc Executive Committee and commissioner of veterans affairs from Guinea-Bissau; Mbaye Jacques Diop [as published], permanent secretary of the Political Bureau of the Socialist Party of Senegal; Henri Bangou, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party Central Committee from Guadeloupe; Bahig Nassar [as published], secretary of the World Council of Peace, and other guests.

The meeting was also attended by chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania, military attaches and other diplomatic corps members and by foreign journalists.

SCINTEIA COMMENTARY ON VISIT BY PRC'S HUA KUO-FENG

LD251020Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 25 Aug 78 LD

["An Outstanding Political Event in the Development of the Romanian-Chinese Friendship, Collaboration and Solidarity"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/8/1978--Under the above heading, SCINTEIA of August 25 publishes a commentary on the official visit of friendship Chairman Hua Kuo-feng paid to Romania at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu. The editorial of the newspaper reads among others:

The history of the traditional Romanian-Chinese links of friendship, collaboration and solidarity has been enriched these days with fresh and bright pages, has recorded a new and important political moment.

Now, after the conclusion of the visit--the first ever paid to Romania at the highest level of the Chinese party and state leadership--it can most justifiably be assessed that it went down as an outstanding event in the relations between the two parties and countries, resulted successfully in a most fruitful balance-sheet, opening new and broad prospects of the development of cooperation between the two peoples.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng was welcomed on the hospitable land of Socialist Romania with the same expressions of warm friendship, esteem and high consideration with which the Chinese people welcomed a few months ago President Nicolae Ceausescu during his official visit of friendship to the People's Republic of China, together with Elena Ceausescu. The warm reception extended to the distinguished guest expressed once more the feelings of esteem, valuation and respect the two peoples nurture for each other.

These feelings are rooted in old and rich traditions of solidarity in the fight against foreign oppression and domination, for national and social liberation, for the revolutionary transformation of society. The victory of the people's revolution in the two countries marked the uplifting of the Romanian-Chinese relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration onto a new, superior stage, relations whose steadily upward course was strongly marked by the visit of President Nicolae Ceausescu to the People's Republic of China in 1971, by the talks on that occasion with Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai, as well as by the new visit of the RCP general secretary and president of Romania last spring. Undoubtedly, the recent summit dialogue, characterized by the ambience of warm friendship, mutual esteem and understanding--which has become a constant trait of these meetings--represents a fresh and particularly important step in expanding the many-sided relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of China, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China.

The talks in Bucharest of the two party and state leaders brought to the fore the joint resolve of founding the Romanian-Chinese friendship on a still more concrete basis, of expanding and deepening still more the relations between the two parties and states grounded on the principles of mutual esteem and regard, national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, noninterference in internal affairs, comradely mutual assistance and international solidarity. These are the principles called upon to prove the superiority of the relations among the countries building the new system, to contribute thus to enhancing the might and influence of socialism in the world.

As is known, Romania grounds firmly its relations with all states on these principles, acts unabatedly for them to be lastingly entrenched in international life--and their reassertion during the recent top-level contacts is meant to secure durable prospects to further deepening the Romanian-Chinese links.

As facts prove, the decisive role in the multilateral development of the relations between Romania and People's China, between the Romanian and Chinese peoples is played by the lasting links between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of China, a fact which was particularly emphasized during the recent visit as well. There is no doubt that the still stronger consolidation of these relations, fully corresponding to the interests of the two peoples, will contribute to the considerable expansion of general collaboration in all fields of activity.

The economic and technico-scientific relations hold an important place in this collaboration as a whole, which, to mutual satisfaction, witness a steadily developing and diversifying process. These relations benefit by an appropriate setting--the long-term agreement on economic and technical cooperation signed during the visit of President Nicolae Ceausescu to the People's Republic of China in May 1978. Completed by the understandings signed during the recent visit--worth mentioning above all being the agreement on the setting up of the joint Romanian-Chinese government commission of economic and technical collaboration--the long-term agreement opens the way to promoting broad, modern forms of mutually advantageous economic collaboration, to building by joint efforts, industrial objectives, carrying out cooperation in production also in third markets, developing subsequently--as stressed during the talks--the technico-scientific collaboration and that in research, in the newest, key branches of the contemporary science and technology. Undoubtedly, the achievements of the two peoples in economy, science and technique, in building the new system are a durable material groundwork for the translation into life of the measures envisaged by the long-term agreement, just as the understandings covenanted in Bucharest, contributing to speeding up socialist construction in the two countries, to asserting the general cause of socialism, progress and peace.

An important role in this respect will be played by the expansion and diversification of collaboration on a state line, on that of mass and public organizations and, generally, by the increased exchanges of experience in socialist construction between Romania and People's China, as agreed during the recent talks. Worthy of emphasis is also the resolve of further amplifying the collaboration in culture, education, press, radio and television, tourism and sports, thus providing the conditions for steadily deepening mutual acquaintance, for ever closer rapprochement between the two peoples, builders of socialism.

The broad development of the relations of friendship and collaboration with all socialist countries is--as is known--a [word indistinct] programme-like orientation of Socialist Romania's foreign policy, this visit being in itself an expression of the consistency with which the Romanian party and state act in this respect, considering that such an orientation corresponds fully to the interests of the Romanian people, to the interests of all peoples of the socialist countries, to the great cause of socialism and peace in the world. Naturally--as President Nicolae Ceausescu clearly set forth in his exposition at the meeting of the central party and state active--Romania counterposes in no way its relations with some socialist countries to the relations with other socialist countries. On the contrary, Romania's relations with the socialist countries, with no exception, are complementary to a unitary whole, based on principled, firm and consistent policy of actively contributing to consolidating the unity and solidarity of all socialist states, to increasing the might and influence of socialism in the world.

As President Nicolae Ceausescu recently reaffirmed, Romania is firmly determined to further act with the same principledness and tireless perseverance for expanding its good relations with all socialist states, for surmounting the misunderstandings existing among some of these countries, for consolidating the solidarity--in full harmony with the demands of strengthening the might of socialism in the world, of enhancing its role and capacity of influencing the consciousness of the peoples, world development.

Reviewing the aggregate of bilateral relations, the Romanian-Chinese summit dialogue also occasioned a wide exchange of views on international developments, on the complex problems of contemporaneity, pointing to the deep concern of Romania and People's China for the establishment of a climate of peace in the world--an essential condition for the building of the new system in the two countries. Setting out precisely from this deep joint concern, the will of the two parties and countries was reiterated to strengthen their cooperation in the world arena, to increase thus their contribution to the just settlement, in the interest of all peoples, of the problems on which international peace and security, the building of a better and juster world on our planet depend.

Highlighting the particular significance of the fight for securing the people's independence, equal rights among all states, irrespective of size or economic and military potential, for excluding the threat or use of force from inter-state relations, the exchanges of views also pointed to the determination of Romania and People's China to act consistently, together with the advanced forces throughout the world, for the abolition of the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist policy, or any form of domination and oppression, of the racist policy and apartheid, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the engineering of a new international economic order.

As President Nicolae Ceausescu stated during the visit of the distinguished Chinese guest, Romania considers that the present developments require now more than ever before that all peoples rally their efforts, firm actions be undertaken for diminishing tension in international life, for continuing the course towards detente, collaboration and peace, for all nation's liberty and self-dependent economic and social development, being determined to do everything to contribute to the attainment of these ardent desiderata of the present-day world.

By its unfolding, by the ideas it brought into relief, by the understandings it occasioned, the fresh summit dialogue was a telling expression of the lastingness and depth of the Romanian-Chinese relations, of the joint wish to confer on them still larger dimensions, an ever richer content. The communists, the Romanian people hail with special satisfaction and joy the fruitful results of the meeting between Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Kuo-feng, a fresh and important moment in the steady development of the relations between the two countries and peoples, expressing the conviction that such a steadily upward course corresponds fully to the interests of both peoples, going down also as an outstanding contribution to the general cause of socialism, international peace and understanding.

## BRIEFS

SPANISH PARTY OFFICIAL DEPARTS--Comrade Eladio Garcia Castro, secretary general of the Spanish Labor Party, who spent his holiday in our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee, left Bucharest on 19 August. The guest was seen off at Otopeni Airport by Comrade Vasile Musat, secretary of the RCP Central Committee, and Ghizela Vass, RCP Central Committee member, and other party aktivists. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Aug 78 p 5 AU]

TITO CABLES BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO GDR'S HONECKER

LD241322Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1120 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Aug 24 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav President and President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito, has sent birthday greetings to the general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee, Erich Honecker.

Tito expresses his conviction that the friendly relations and fruitful co-operation between the two countries and parties will continue developing to the benefit of the two peoples, socialism and peace in the world.

FOREIGN SECRETARY VRHOVEC TO VISIT SWITZERLAND

LD241756Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1606 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, August 24 (TANJUG)--At the invitation of the Swiss Government and Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert, Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec will pay an official and friendly visit to Switzerland early this September.

POLITIKA REVIEWS DEVELOPMENT OF LCY-CCP RELATIONS

AU241252Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[M. Pantelic report: "Yugoslav-Chinese Talks on the Development of Party Cooperation: New Stage in LCY-CCP relations"]

[Excerpt] The relations between the LCY and the CCP have reached a new, higher stage of development. This was assessed in the talks of the delegations of the two parties which began at the LCY Central Committee yesterday.

Both sides also stressed that the goals and tasks set for a normalization of party relations had been achieved. The two sides recalled the chronology of important events which were the "steps toward qualitative changes: "Tito's trip to China, the visit of a CCP delegation to Yugoslavia, and the CCP message of greetings to the 11th LCY Congress.

In view of the fact that the two sides noted that favorable conditions exist for expanding and deepening cooperation and exchange of experiences between the LCY and the CCP, it can be expected that after Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Yugoslavia, there will be new meetings between representatives of the two parties.

The interlocutors agreed that cooperation between the LCY and the CCP was being promoted on the bases of independence, equality and mutual respect for the differences which result from different paths of building socialism in the two countries and from their international position.

In a 1-hour talk, the hosts informed the guests of the results of the 11th LCY Congress, particularly about the developed society of socialist self-management. The importance this congress has for the development of the LCY and the fact that its line has been generally adopted by members was also pointed out. In addition, the broad LCY international acitivity and its relations with other parties and liberation movements were also discussed.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF PRC PREMIER HUA KUO-FENG

## Hua Visits Skopje Factory

LD241921Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Summary] Chairman Hua Kuo-feng arrived in Skopje today, where he visited the 11 October factory and the Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts. At the 11 October factory he became acquainted with the factory's production and self-management. "Chairman Hua listened attentively, and then he replied. The Chinese premier expressed thanks for the warm welcome and then said:

[Hua-begin recording in Chinese, fading into Serbo-Croatian translation] "We have seen that Yugoslavia has achieved a great deal in the development of transport and communications in general, and that this is a good policy. From your report I have seen that you are ready to make your contribution to the further development of cooperation between Yugoslavia and China. Last year's visit by President Tito opened up a new phase in relations between our two countries." [end recording]

Chairman Hua then visited the Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts, where he was welcomed by the president, Mihail Apostolski, who acquainted him with the history of the Macedonian nation's struggle for social and national liberation, and the activities of the academy. "Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the State Council, addressing Mihail Apostolski, said that according to what he had heard the Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts had achieved great success, even though it has only been in existence for a short time--(?11) years. If one wants to pursue the modernization of production, this work of yours is good. I would like you in Yugoslavia and Macedonia to achieve as much as possible in science. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng expressed his warm wishes in the book of impressions, in which he wrote: The Macedonian nation is devoted and talented; we are deeply impressed by the overall cultural progress and the achievements of Macedonia in science. In conclusion, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng said: [words indistinct] which under the leadership of Tito waged a heroic struggle against the fascist aggressor. Comrade Tito has been in our country. The visit was very successful and the Chinese people highly esteem Comrade Tito. With this visit a new page was opened in Sino-Yugoslav relations, which are entering a new phase. For this reason our scientific cooperation has good prospects."

Angel Cemerski is to give a dinner this evening in honor of his guest.

## Hua Talks With Cemerski

AU242155Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 24 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, this evening had talks in the Macedonian Assembly with Angel Cemerski, president of the League of Communists of this republic. The talks passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Angel Cemerski informed the Chinese chairman of the sociopolitical, economic and cultural development of Macedonia.

In addition to the associates of the Chinese chairman, the talks were attended by Vidoje Zarkovic, Mirko Ostojic and distinguished sociopolitical leaders of Macedonia.

## Banquet Held in Skopje

LD250005Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Text] This evening Angel Cemerski, president of the Macedonian League of Communists Central Committee, gave a formal dinner in honor of Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the State Council, and his colleagues. Present at the dinner, which proceeded in a very pleasant and cordial atmosphere, were the highest ranking leaders of Macedonia and the members of the formal entourage accompanying the Chinese premier. Angel Cemerski and Hua Kuo-feng proposed toasts.

In his toast, Angel Cemerski, president of the Macedonian League of Communists Central Committee, said:

Your presence here, esteemed comrade chairman, in itself speaks of the highly developed relations between our two countries and reflects the mutual desire for even broader and more substantive future cooperation. This development, which is even more powerful following last year's visit by President Tito to your country, is in harmony with the basic interests of our peoples, who are filled with the desire for peace and peaceful cooperation based on the principles of equality, mutual respect, sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of others. The Macedonian nation and the nationalities which live in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia are proud of their great achievements in the socialist transformation of their homeland. These achievements could only be realized by a free nation which looks forward to its future with confidence.

We are convinced, Angel Cemerski said, that the friendly Chinese people can also be justly proud of their achievements in the revolutionary transformation of the country, whose successful socialist development we follow with interest and sympathy, sincerely respecting the specific features which historical and other conditions have brought about as an objective component of contemporary socialist development. On this path, we wish you much success for the welfare of the friendly Chinese people. With great pleasure [words indistinct] the welcome which was given in your country for our President Tito. We are sure that this visit was an important contribution to the development of relations and cooperation between our two countries [words indistinct]. In conclusion, Angel Cemerski toasted the development of friendly cooperation between the peoples of the SFRY and PRC, and the continued all-round progress of the Chinese people.

Replying to the toast of the president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng said:

With good feelings and great pleasure we arrived on a friendly visit to Skopje, the capital of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, a new town which has been rebuilt on the ruins caused by the earthquake. We (?congratulate) Skopje residents on their great successes, and express sincere thanks for the warm and friendly words addressed to us by Comrade Cemerski. We also thank the residents of the Macedonian capital for their cordial welcome.

The Macedonian people have an old history and glorious revolutionary traditions. During World War II the Macedonian people, under the leadership of the Yugoslav Communist Party headed by Comrade Tito and in cooperation with other peoples of Yugoslavia, heroically opposed the fascist occupiers, and by their blood and lives attained liberation and freedom. Since then, the Socialist Republic of Macedonia has become an equal member of the SFRY. In more than 30 years, the Macedonian people, by diligent work and with the support of other peoples of Yugoslavia, have achieved extraordinary successes in socialist construction. Great progress can be seen in Macedonia, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng said.

Then he spoke about the history and the present situation in the development of his country. China is a united socialist country in which there are more than 50 different nationalities. These different brotherly nationalities, in a long joint struggle, overthrew the reactionary rule of the imperialists and exploiting classes, fought for their liberation and became masters of a new China. Thus, they started to live in conditions of equality, brotherhood and unity, mutual assistance and joint progress. Now, firmly united around the Chinese Communist Party, the members of all nationalities, carrying high the great banner of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, struggle with great efforts to make their country a modern and powerful socialist state in this century.

Friendship between the peoples of China and Yugoslavia has already existed for a long time. We hope that members of the various nationalities of our two countries will visit and become acquainted with each other, learn from each other and jointly promote the development of friendly relations.

In conclusion, the Chinese chairman raised his glass to the further strengthening and progress of the SFRY, to new and still greater successes of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia in socialist construction, to the friendship between our two parties, countries and peoples, to the health of Comrade Tito, to the health of Comrade Angel Cemerski, to the health of Vidoje Zarkovic and to the health of all comrades present.

After the dinner given in honor of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng by Angel Cemerski, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia, the Tanec folk ensemble gave a concert.

AFP Reports Hua Toast

OW241742Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1732 GMT 24 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Skopje, Yugoslavia, Aug 24 (AFP)--Chinese Chairman Hua Kuo-feng today reaffirmed China's support for Yugoslav sovereignty over the Macedonian Republic which is claimed by Soviet-backed Bulgaria. He flew into this Macedonian capital earlier today for a 24-hour visit seen as a challenge to Bulgaria's claim to this province.

In a toast at a banquet given in his honor by the Macedonian Communist Party here, Chairman Hua said the Macedonian people has become a full-fledged member of the Yugoslav federation and has scored extraordinary successes in socialist construction over the past 30 years. In a tribute to the Macedonian peoples' long history and revolutionary tradition, the Chinese leader spoke of the heroic struggle of the Macedonians against the fascist occupying forces with the support of other Yugoslav peoples during World War II.

China is the only socialist state to have recognized Macedonian identity. Chairman Hua's visit was seen by observers as an endorsement of Belgrade's position in its dispute with Bulgaria. Bulgaria holds that there is no Macedonian people and that the Macedonian language is nothing but a Bulgarian dialect.

In a further demonstration of support, the Chinese leader today visited the headquarters of the Skopje Academy of Sciences and Arts which has produced scientific evidence of the existence of a specific Macedonian language and nationality.

In discussing the issue of nationalities, a long-standing source of conflicts in the Balkan region, Chairman Hua pointed to the coexistence of the various Chinese nationalities. In China, a unitary socialist country, more than 50 different nationalities who have joined in a common struggle for the destruction of reactionary power of the imperialists and exploiting classes coexist, he said.

These nationalities, grouped around the communist party in the spirit of genuine equality and fraternity, raise the banner of (the late Chairman) Mao Tse-tung to transform our country into a strong and modern socialist state by the end of the 20th century, he added. Chairman Hua also expressed the hope to see more visits between nationalities of both countries to develop friendly ties.

Drulovic, Loncar Comment on Talks

LD240728Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0159 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, August 23 (TANJUG)--Executive Secretary for the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency Milojko Drulovic and Under Secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs Budimic Loncar held a press conference for foreign and domestic journalists here this evening on Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Yugoslavia. Drulovic and Loncar informed the journalists present about the subjects so far discussed by the two leaders and their associates. The final round of talks between President Tito and Chairman Hua, the journalists were told, will be conducted in Brioni, where a separate meeting is also scheduled between the foreign ministers of the two countries, Huang Hua and Josip Vrhovec.

The Tito-Hua talks thus far included an exchange of information on internal development in the two countries as well as of opinions on some questions of international relations, notably the crisis areas, and cooperation between the two countries and their parties.

Drulovic and Loncar pointed to the bilateral nature of Chairman Hua's visit to Yugoslavia and also to its wider significance, as it demonstrates that relations can be promoted through cooperation based on equality and with mutual respect and understanding, irrespective of differences in view on individual questions. So far as Yugoslavia is concerned, the visit marks continuation of its independent and non-aligned orientation in international relations and cooperation with all countries including the large, which found expression also in President Tito's visits to Moscow, Peking and Washington within less than a year.

In the exchange of views between President Tito and Chairman Hua, the journalists were further informed, emphasis was placed on those areas where a similarity or identity of views exists as does the possibility of expanding cooperation, without, however, ignoring existing objective and normal differences deriving from the different roads of development and different international positions of the two countries.

Drulovic and Loncar also replied to questions related to world reactions to the visit. They informed the journalists at length about the positions set forth with regard to specific world trouble spots, emphasizing that the talks will be continued. The Chinese side has demonstrated extensive interest in Yugoslavia's experience in all fields related to the internal organization of society, while Yugoslavia is interested in China's experience in building up the country, said the two officials. The point is not to copy each other or take one another as a model, but to understand each other better through a better knowledge of each other's experience.

Media Coverage of Visit

LD241320Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1114 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, August 24, (TANJUG)--All Yugoslav dailies, radio and TV give wide coverage to the official and friendly visit of Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Chairman and State Council Premier Hua Kuo-feng to Yugoslavia.

In the course of talks yesterday with leaders of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia, Chairman Hua showed extensive knowledge, Yugoslav reporters note, of the Yugoslav socialist self-management system and particular interest in results and experiences in Serbia in the development of agriculture and industry and the exploitation and processing of nonferrous metals.

In reporting Chairman Hua's visit to the Beograd industrial-agricultural kombinat and Zmaj agricultural machines plants, the papers quote Hua Kuo-feng on the good prospects for Yugoslav-Chinese cooperation in agriculture and other fields.

Chairman Hua virited a number of departments and farms of the Beograd kombinat, which today has 100,000 hectares and 23,000 workers.

The meeting of Hua Kuo-feng with the territorial defence unit of the Zmaj enterprise is also reported. This unit equipped with Yugoslav-made weapons symbolizes the character of all-people's defence in Yugoslavia.

PRC Press on LCY

LD2415O4Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1136 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Peking, August 24, (TANJUG)--"The League of Communists of Yugoslavia is a Marxist-Leninist party and its road for over half a century has been one of struggle and glory. The League of Communists of Yugoslavia today leads the Yugoslav peoples in the struggle to further build a still more progressive society--socialist, self-management and non-aligned Yugoslavia."

This is emphasized today in the Chinese Communist Party organ JEN MIN JIH PAO in an article dedicated to the history and present activity of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Under the title "Invincible in More Than Half a Century of Struggle", JEN MIN JIH PAO cites the recent assessment by Hua Kuo-feng of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia as having successfully integrated Marxism and concrete conditions in Yugoslavia with the result of the great social changes which have taken place in a short period.

The Chinese party daily describes the conditions in which the Yugoslav Communist Party was formed, and its activity, first as a legal party and, later, underground, [words indistinct] was outlawed.

The Chinese paper singles out 1937 as the "key year" of the pre-war period, when "the prominent revolutionary leader of the Yugoslav peoples, Comrade Tito," came to head the party.

Describing Tito's struggle against fractionalists and to strengthen party unity from within, the paper emphasizes the Yugoslav Communist Party's preparations for war, describes the beginning of the uprising, the formation of partisan units and the National Liberation Army and its glorious road, headed by the Yugoslav Communist Party and Comrade Tito.

JEN MIN JIH PAO points to the great number of (?victims) and devastation in Yugoslavia during World War II in its struggle for freedom and adds that it was "a glorious page in the world anti-fascist struggle" and a contribution which cannot be disregarded to the victory over fascism.

JEN MIN JIH PAO then writes about post-war reconstruction, especially mentioning 1950, the year when workers self-management was introduced. Since then, for more than 20 years, JEN MIN JIH PAO writes, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, in the light of the specific conditions in Yugoslavia, has developed workers self-management into socialist self-management, covering all spheres of social affairs in all political, economic and social structures. Under the leadership of the League of Communists, the Yugoslav peoples have defended the principle of independence in building socialism, the paper continues. The (?paper) then gives many facts and details (?of) Yugoslav accomplishments to date, adding that the LCY has always applied the principles of national independence, and adhered to the principles of non-alignment in its foreign policy. In ending, the article, over almost half a page in the paper, cites the 11th LCY Congress, noting the tasks set by the LCY for further development in socialist, self-management and non-aligned Yugoslavia.

## Hua Arrives in Zagreb

LD251012Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0957 GMT 25 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] Zagreb--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, arrived from Skopje by special plane at 1030 with the members of the delegation on a 1-day visit to the Croatian capital. At the Zagreb Airport the chairman of the Chinese party and premier was met and welcomed by the highest-ranking leaders of the Socialist Republic of Croatia--Jakov Blazevic, Milka Planinc and others.

## BELGRADE RADIO REPORTS ON MINORITIES' EDUCATION IN SERBIA

AU222120Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 22 Aug 78 AU

[Excerpts] The development of national relations and the implementation of the equality of the peoples and nationalities is one of the constant and incessant activities of the League of Communists. One of the results of this endeavor is that a high level has been achieved in embracing the children and youths of the nationalities in elementary, secondary and higher education. Here is a talk by Petar Radic:

The desire of pupils at many schools in Serbia to learn the language of a nationality living in our country, in addition to the obligatory foreign language, has been nothing new for a long time. Over 20,000 children of Serbian nationality in Vojvodina learn a second language of their community, and in Kosovo almost 80 percent of the students learn a second language.

In Serbia, excluding the provinces, there are now 25 schools teaching in Bulgarian and 13 in Albanian. In Belgrade, six schools teach in the languages of the nationalities and teach the national cultures.

In Vojvodina, the number of college students of Hungarian nationality has more than doubled in the past 5 years. Those of Ruthenian nationality have increased 2.7 fold, and those of Romanian nationality have quadrupled. These numbers are in fact higher, for students from Vojvodina attend Belgrade University and others in the country.

The teacher colleges in Novi Sad and Subotica have instruction in Hungarian, the one in Vrsac in Romanian and the one in Sombor in Slovak and Ruthenian. Some 16,500 Albanians, 5,500 Serbs, 1,300 Montenegrins and almost 2,000 students of other nationalities study in Pristina.

In elementary and secondary schools, 11,700 teachers are of Albanian nationality, 3,200 Hungarian, 870 Bulgarian, 550 Slovak, and 420 of Romanian nationality.

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